





# The Shelby News.

AMERICAN SHALL RULE AMERICA.

The Shelby News is the largest and cheapest village newspaper published in Kentucky. Terms—\$2 in advance; \$2.50, payable within six months after subscription, at which time all subscriptions will be due and chargeable with interest.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

AMERICAN IN FLORIDA.—On the 1st instant the judicial election came off in Florida, and the American candidates were triumphantly elected.

Foreigners in Texas.—Hon. JOHN A. WILCOX, a Democratic member of the last Congress from Mississippi, states that there are over 10,000 foreign voters in Texas, that they have controlled the late election, that they are all Abolitionists, and have Abolition papers. They recently held a convention in Western Texas in which they declared in favor of the abolition of juries—of oaths in the courts of justice, the abolition of the Sabbath, and of Slavery.

Taken Position at Last.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD, the great demagogue of N. York, has for several months been very quiet.—Whilst the perjured Senator, WILSON, of Massachusetts, and his colleague in political abolition infamy, SUMNER, and his disunion brethren WADSWORTH, CHASE, WILCOX, GIDDINGS, GREELEY, KING, the VAN BURENS and others who make hypocritical sympathy for the negroes their hobby, have been making abolition and fanatical harangues, and exciting the fanatics against the Union and the South, SEWARD has been dormant: not a word has he spoken or written all summer and fall. But, we see he has at last broken cover; and is advertised to address the Black Republicans at Albany, N. York. CHASE's success in Ohio, we presume, has made him fear that his laurels were about to be taken to crown another arch demagogue; and that it was time for him to let the Black Republicans know he was alive, if he would receive their nomination for the Presidency.

The Boston Pilot.—Many of our readers doubtless remember that, several years ago, we quoted articles from that mendacious Irish Catholic paper, the "Boston Pilot," abusive of the American people, calling them "traitors, and sons of traitors;" "pirates and cowards, and sons of pirates and cowards." The "Pilot" is still printed, and deals now, as heretofore, in the grossest denunciations of the American people. We append some extracts from one of its recent articles about the Louisville riots. The reader will find that age has added gall to bitterness, and poison to venom, rather than softened the tone of the foreign papist who edits it. How deeply must be the heart of a man steeped in bigotry and falsehood, when he can bring himself to write such infamous falsehoods, in the very face of the testimony to the contrary of foreigners and Catholics!—How black and rankling must be the malignity which actuates a man to thus denounce and malign a people to whom he owes the very liberty to write, which he thus abuses and dishonors!—And such a man is the colleague—and a fitting one he is too—of the anti-American editors of this State, in denouncing, vilifying, traducing, slandering and maligning the greatest best American citizen!—The organs in this State of the Pierce administration are not one whit less sunk in the depths of degradation, than the infamous foreigner and hired papist who edits the Boston Pilot.—They are a band of ignoble brothers in malignity and infamy. If there is any difference, it must be in favor of the foreigner, over those men who, though natives of the country, endeavor to surpass each other in the malignity and falsity of the denunciations they emit against the American party and its principles.

Here is the extracts from the Pilot—the italics are its own.—In the Romish organ of Louisville—the "Times"—the Frankfort "Yeoman," and the Lexington "Statesman," denunciations equally vile, false and mendacious, can be seen in nearly every issue.

"Louisville has earned an infamous name. It was bad enough in consequence of the Matt Ward affair. Several influential papers remark that these scenes of riot and bloodshed were no more than what was to be expected from Louisville. Rioters go unpunished, and burglars and murderers go unpunished—any, they are rewarded for their crimes, while peaceable and law-abiding citizens are shot down. A midnight gang of conspirators, called Know-Nothings, take possession of the polls, take possession of the city, and make previous arrangements to prevent a certain class of citizens from exercising their rights. They deliberately lay plans for stirring up a riot, and they count securely upon the murder of some score of their opponents, and upon the destruction of their property—upon the burning of churches and such like trifles, and upon escaping the punishment due to their crimes! They succeeded in all their plans with the exception of the church-burning."

"The unspeakable meanness of the riotous Know-Nothings, is exemplified in the after doings of this [Louisville] Journal-man, who, having stirred up the riot, wipes his bloody chops and says: O! what have I done! Has there been a riot? Oh, dear! oh, dear! How did it happen? It must have been those damned Irishmen! They are always making mischief. If only twelve Irishmen killed! No churches burned! Well, we hope that justice will be done. Let an impartial investigation be had. Let the guilty men suffer!"

"Prentice knows well enough who the jury men will be, if the call for justice be from the family of a murdered American citizen against a Know Nothing [American] murderer. Know Nothing jury men must be faithful to their oath to the secret order. They must be perjurers to society and the State. Like Prentice, they will wipe their bloody chops, and answer, what have we done! The foreigners were rightly served."

"The miserable rascals will go down to posterity as a gang of perjurers, rioters, burglars, house-burners, and murderers; as a gang of midnight conspirators more despicable than any gang that ever disgraced a civilized land. There is no place in which the hypocritical scoundrels are not ready to do what they did in Louisville."

From Henry County.—A friend sends us the following list of Stock Sales, made by Mr. JESSE T. ARMSTRONG, on Monday, County Court day, in New Castle:

82 Sheep, - - - - -	\$ 176 30
1 Cow and Calv, - - -	26 25
10 Steers, - - - - -	154 00
1 Heifer, - - - - -	13 65
2 Cows, - - - - -	50 50
2 Steers, - - - - -	30 50
2 Mules, - - - - -	60 00
9 Cows and Heifers, - -	451 40
54 Sheep, - - - - -	245 25
Total, - - - - -	\$1,207 85

Louisville Mechanics' Institute. "We last week extracted from the Louisville 'Journal' a notice of some contributions to the Picture Gallery of the Mechanics' Institute by Miss EMMA ELLINGWOOD of this place. In the 'Evening Bulletin' we find the following notice of a picture by another of the young citizens of this place—a son of Mr. GEO. K. WELLS: 'The Picture Gallery.—One of the best pictures in the gallery is a monochromatic painting, representing a 'scouting party,' which was drawn by WALTER O. WELLS, a lad of only 12 years of age, at Shelbyville. It displays decided talent, and is an astonishing performance for one of his years. We find in the 'Bulletin' also the following notice of one of our regular Louisville advertisers: 'Clothing and Furnishing Goods.—J. M. ARMSTRONG exhibits samples of the contents of his establishment at the corner of Main and Fourth street, Louisville, where men or boys can be neatly fitted with the very best of every article of clothing from an under-shirt to an over-coat. Mr. A. is a young man of taste and energy. Any one who will call and see him will be completely satisfied with his ability to supply any want in the clothing line, at the shortest notice upon reasonable terms. Most of his goods are of Louisville manufacture. He is supplied with excellent materials, and the very best workmen and can turn out a neatly-made and well-fitting suit to order. WALLACE, LITIGOW & Co.—Of the articles of this firm, who are also regular advertising customers of 'The Shelby News,' and who we know to be as honorable and clever gentlemen as Louisville or any other place can boast and be proud of,—the Journal says: 'Marbled Castings.—Messrs. Wallace & Litigow have surpassed themselves in the production of elegant marbled castings. Among their specimens exhibited are several beautiful mantles and a most exquisite vase, rivaling the most beautiful prophylary. One of the mantles represents a vase of fruits and flowers in their natural colors. The secret of giving to the cast iron this appearance of the most highly polished, variegated marble, and even transferring upon it the most delicate tints of fruits and flowers, is a wonderful discovery, and these splendid specimens are convincing evidences of the surpassing skill of this enterprising firm in this branch of their art. The mantles and vases are equal to the marble in finish, can be given in exact imitation of any desired variety, and are much less costly.' And the Courier says: 'Mechanic Arts.—In this department, Messrs. Wallace, Litigow & Co., took the lead. They exhibited, and took premiums of course upon the following articles: Piece of bronze fancy casting, representing deer hunting; wrought iron cooking range; three parlor stoves; marbled mantel, silver mantles with picture in front; fine light country ware, and one superb cast bronze lion. These articles, gotten up for exhibition especially by that friend of the mechanic arts, J. H. Thomas, the junior of the firm, reflects credit upon an establishment that is excelled by none in the West, in extent, reliability and true enterprise.' (See their advertisement on the fourth page.)

TENNESSEE STATE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN PARTY.—A State Convention of the American party in Tennessee, assembled at Nashville on the 8th instant. The platform adopted by the National American convention in June was fully and cordially approved. A resolution was adopted recommending that the National American Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President be postponed until first Wednesday in June next. A resolution was also adopted recommending that the American party should not nominate a candidate for President until the National Convention of February, 1856, at which time the general interests of the American organization.

ANDREW J. DONELSON, Esq., of Davidson Co., and THOS. A. R. NELSON, Esq., of Washington Co., were selected delegates to the convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

CRUICKSHANK IN ARKANSAS.—A correspondent writing to the Memphis Appeal, says: Our crops on Arkansas river of both cotton and corn, are good. Our cotton was materially injured, however, by three weeks of incessant rain in August and the first part of September. We will still, however, make a bale per acre, and in some instances much more."

LARGE YIELD OF CORN.—Mr. Robert DUNN, living on the Grand Prairie, in Calloway county, Missouri, measured one acre of a field of corn containing forty acres, from which he obtained 1181 bushels, or twenty-three barrels, three bushels and a half. The acre is an average of 35 acres in the field.

KENTUCKY CATTLE ABROAD.—At the Illinois State Fair, recently held at Chicago premiums were awarded to the following cattle belonging to this State: For best bull two years old, first premium to Grow & Butler, Lexington; for the best bull one year old, first premium to A. K. Ashurst, Lexington; for best calves, diplomas to Buford and Middleton, Crab Orchard, and Grow & Butler, Lexington; for the best cow three years old, to Grow & Butler, Lexington, and for the best heifers, to Buford and Middleton, and Grow & Butler.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW CORN.—Within the last two weeks there have been numerous contracts made for new corn, amounting to the aggregate to 150,000 bushels, at prices varying from 31 to 35 cents per bushel; all to be delivered this city before the first of January next. Holders, under the influence of the excited state of the market for breadstuffs, and anticipating a large foreign demand for corn, are now very firm, and contracts could not be made below 35 and many are asking higher rates.—*Cin. Price Current* Oct. 17.

California.—By the late arrival from California information is obtained that the American party is triumphant there.—The entire State ticket has been elected, by from three to five thousand majority. In the Senate the anti-Americans and Americans are tied; with one old line Whig holding the balance of power in the House the Americans have a majority of twenty. The State officers elected, are:

Governor—J. Neely Johnson.  
Lieutenant Governor—R. M. Anderson.  
Justice Supreme Court—(Long term)—Hugh C. Murray.  
Justice Supreme Court—(Short term)—David S. Terry.  
Comptroller—George W. Whitman.  
Treasurer—Henry Bates.  
Attorney—W. C. Wallace.  
Surveyor—John A. Brewster.  
State Printer—James Allen.

There are two U. S. Senators to be elected by the Legislature, this winter and there are quite a number of aspirants, among them, H. S. FOOTE, Esq., late of Mississippi.

HOME PAPERS.—There is one class of men in every community who do not take a home paper, because they get some cast-iron paper, a little cheaper. Such are always foreign in their thoughts and knowledge. He, in fact, in an intellectual point of view, does not live in the community where his body walks abroad daily, but over the columns of the eastern paper, he lives in the scenes and traumas of the city and State, and is startled once and awhile by an item of news, which his neighbors who take a home paper, knew two weeks before, and when he meets them bores them to death with what is news to him, but old and stale to his neighbors. And yet, poor man he is perfectly unconscious that he is a bore, and is laughed at behind his back, being behind the intelligence of the time. We have been no little annoyed ourselves with some of these men who do not take a home paper. Men who feel the greatest interest in the election have come to our office the day after we publish the news, and put us to the trouble of telling it all over to them by the word of mouth. We think if they cannot afford to take a home paper, they ought to wait two weeks until they can get it through the eastern papers.

It seems to us if these men who do not take a home paper were aware that everybody who meets and hears them converse knows them to be at least two weeks behind the times, and wonder at the man's ignorance, they would not sleep until they had subscribed for some of their home papers.

Such a man is always behind the intelligence of the age in every respect. If he is a farmer, produce goes up and down before he is aware of it. Insurance companies fail, and his house is uninsured before he is aware of it, and perhaps his house during that time burns down; and when he exults that he is "insured," he is told by the man who takes the paper that the company failed the week before. His wild land is sold for taxes, while he is poring over the columns of his "cheap" eastern paper; his cattle stray, and involve him in a long bill of "keeping," when if he had taken a home paper he would have seen them advertised as taken up weeks before. He wants to sell a farm, but his neighbor who takes a home paper sees an advertisement for one; and a thousand other ways, the man who does not take a home paper is "too late for his supper." Had he not much better subscribe?

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Friday evening last our town was the scene of a brutal attempt at murder. Mrs. Martha Sale, who left her husband some three weeks ago on account of his inhuman treatment towards her, came to Owensboro about nine days since, and stopped at the Ayres House for the purpose of consulting her lawyer in regard to the proper course to pursue in order to obtain possession of her child, about 19 months of age, which her husband retained and refused to let her have. On Friday her husband, Thomas A. Sale, came up to town, bringing with him the child. During the day he purchased a pair of revolvers and a Bowie knife. He requested Judge Crow to accompany him to the parlor and hear the conversation between his wife and himself. He advanced towards his wife, who was sitting within six or eight feet of him, drew a revolver, and with the remark "God d—n you, I'll kill you," commenced firing at her. The first ball took effect in her chin, knocking the nail from her right hand thumb (her head resting on her right hand at the time) and lodged in her right shoulder. Immediately on hearing the report, Judge Crow, who was still in the room, seized Sale, and thus prevented him from carrying his purpose into effect.

Sale was immediately arrested. On Saturday he had an examination and was held to bail in \$1,000 to appear at the next term of the circuit court. Mrs. Sale is fast recovering.

On Monday Sale endeavored to kill himself by cutting his throat with a piece of glass. We understand that his wounds are not dangerous.—*Owensboro Gazette*.

SLIPPED OUT.—The San Francisco Times has the following: Petropaulofski was evacuated (in accordance with orders from St. Petersburg) on the 19th of April last. A channel was sawed through the ice in the harbor for the egress of the vessels, and the inhabitants embarked on the above date on the frigate Aurora, the armed transport Dwina, a brig and a bark.

In May they were discovered by the allied squadron at anchor in the Bay of Cassio. A steamer attached to the East India squadron ran into the bay and fired a gun, her crew giving at the same time three hearty cheers, which were answered by the Russians with three times three, and a shell was fired into the air from the frigate Aurora. The steamer ran down to Haskodadi, to communicate intelligence to the remainder of the fleet, leaving two frigates to blockade the harbor.

In a short time after the whole fleet appeared off Cassio, and arranged for the capture of the coast and harbor. This is particularly the case with cherry and pear trees. When the branches are low, they answer a valuable purpose in shading and protecting the trunk, and both on dwarf and standard trees, in this respect, nature should be more closely followed. An objection is made to it, that the grass will not grow underneath, and that the passage among the trees is interrupted. Things ought to be kept in their proper places. A lawn in front of the house should be reserved for shade, not fruit trees. There is always a separate vegetable garden, and there ought also to be a fruit garden, reserved exclusively for fruit trees. These require particular treatment and attention, such as occasional ploughing up of the ground, which is impracticable in a lawn, but absolutely necessary for a thriving orchard.—*Pa. Farm Journal*.

Sweet potatoes should not be dug till they are ripe. To find out when they are ripe, pull several potatoes from different parts of your patch, break them and give them time to dry, and if the fresh broken parts dry evenly, white, the potato is ripe and should be dug; but if of a dark hue, the potato is not ripe, and should be left to ripen. If ripe they will keep—if not they will rot.

REMEDY FOR BLISTERED FEET.—Pedestrians, whose feet are apt to blister during long journeys, should rub the feet, at night, with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a candle into the palm of the hand; on the following morning no blister will exist, and the feet possess healing power, and the tallow keeps the skin soft and pliant.—*Galton's Art of Travel*.

ONE WAY TO DRY FRUIT.—We recently noticed a simple apparatus for drying fruit at the residence of a farmer in Dutchess county, a description of which may furnish a hint to others. Upon the South side of his kitchen is a "stoop," some ten feet wide, eight deep, and nine or ten high. Just below the roof is arranged a shelter or platform, the full size of the stoop, and resting on small rollers on each side, a sort of rail way is formed; each rail consisting of two narrow slats or boards nailed together, but kept separate about an inch from each other by short bits of boards placed between them at short intervals; these rails are nailed up against the two sides of the roof. Upon these the drying platform is supported by a number of wheels, or pulleys, formed by sawing off sections of a round stick, after a three-quarter of an inch auger hole has been bored through its centre; these are arranged in the opening between the two slats forming each side rail, and are held in place by wooden pins put through the side pieces. The wheels or pulleys stand a little above the surface of the rails, and over them the platform moves easily. Plums, cherries, apples, and other fruit are spread upon the platform, and during the drying days it is rolled out upon the projecting supports, exposing the fruit to the sun. At evening or upon the approach of rain, the platform is easily shoved back under the roof. Such an apparatus can be constructed in a single day; it will last for years, and be amply sufficient to dry large quantities of different kinds of fruit annually.

A similar apparatus might be arranged upon a garret floor, to be shoved through a temporary opening under the eave trough. In this case the inner position of the platform should be held by pulleys over it to prevent the outer end from tipping downward. If this be done there will be no necessity for projecting supports.—*N. Y. Times*.

THE CLOVER SEED CROP.—We have, on a previous occasion, stated that the acreage existing in reference to the clover seed in the growing crop of clover seed in this State and Indiana. We have made every exertion to ascertain what has been the fate of the crop, and are sorry to announce that it has proven almost an entire failure.

We have letters from various points in this State and Indiana; some of them say there will be a little, but fully two thirds of our correspondents say the crop in each of their localities is an entire failure. The after-growth was very luxuriant, too much so to yield well, but the wet weather beat it down, and it partially rotted on the ground before it was cut, as a general thing; and after it was cut, the wet so injured the remaining seed, that it could not be saved, except in comparatively few instances.—We feel perfectly satisfied in saying that the entire amount secured in this State cannot be more than one-fourth an average crop; and the same may be said of Indiana.

The stock of old seed in this market is exceedingly light, and is in a few hands. By the last steamer from England, we are advised that the crop of clover in that Island is a total failure; and in London, Baring says, an active demand has arisen for old. We have no authentic intelligence as regards the crop in the Eastern States, but we are disposed to believe, from what little information we have, that it is better than it is in the Western States.

The stock of old seed in New York is said to be a moderate one.—*Cin. Price Current*, 17th.

DWARF FRUIT TREES.—The intention of names being to designate things, the term dwarf, as usually understood and applied to fruit trees, is unfortunate, giving, as it often does, entirely a wrong impression. The belief is very common that a dwarf pear or apple tree, means one that will only grow four or five feet high, and bear, perhaps at the most, a dozen specimens. Many also understand the term to apply to trees who are still in the seedling stage, or about half the ordinary size of their full bledged dogs, and was, altogether, a fruitful source of error.

The operations of search commenced as early as March. The first parties, under the personal charge of Dr. Kane, crossing the ice at temperatures of minus 57 degrees below zero. The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost-bitten, and underwent amputation of the toes. It was by these efforts that the expedition succeeded in bringing back their important results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter darkness made it impossible to travel.

Greenland has been followed and surveyed by Dr. Kane towards the Atlantic, with a coast line fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier absolutely checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in a lofty precipice, 1,000 feet high, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic—it is an effective barrier against all future explorations.

1. This glacier, in spite of the difficulty of falling back, was followed out to sea by means of sledges, the party rafted themselves across open water space on masses of ice. In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new Northern land. This glacier is, we believe, the largest ever discovered by any previous navigator.

2. This new land thus cemented to Greenland by protruding ice, was named "Washington." The large bay which intervenes between it and the Greenland bears, we believe, the name of Mr. Peabody, of Baltimore, one of the projectors of the expedition. The icy connection of the old and new worlds, seems to us a feature of peculiar interest.

3. The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound had been effected and its shores completely charted.

4. But the real discovery of the expedition is the open Polar sea. The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this mysterious feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a belt of solid ice extending one hundred

## Return of the Arctic Expedition—Details of Dr. Kane's Perilous Voyage.

A telegram in our last, announced the arrival at N. York of the propeller Arctic and the bark Release, sent to the Arctic regions in search of Dr. Kane, bringing back that gentleman and his long missing companions. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed speak of this as one of the most remarkable sights which they observed during the expedition. An area of thirty three thousand square miles has been seen entirely free from ice, and was named after the Hon. J. P. Kennedy, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the expedition was undertaken.

The land to the north and west of this channel had been charted as high as 82° 30'. This is the nearest land to the Pole yet known. It bears the name of Henry Grinnell, the founder of the enterprise.

The winter of 1854-'55.—The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident that the brig could not be liberated before the winter set in. She was fast impounded in the center of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy; and the fat, owing to the emergency of the previous winter, was deficient in quantity. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane, with a party of volunteers, (in an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hope of meeting the English expedition, and thus giving relief to his associates), passed in an open boat over the track of Baffin's travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an interrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great horse-shoe from J-ne's to Mur-chison's Sound, and were forced, after various escapes, to return to the brig.

During the winter which ensued they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux, living upon raw walrus meat, and surrounding themselves by walls of moss. In spite of these precautions the scurvy advanced with steady progress; but by the aid of a single team of dogs, Dr. Kane succeeded in effecting a communication with a settlement of Esquimaux seventy miles to the southward, and by organizing a hunt, relieved the party. At one time every man of the expedition, except Dr. Kane and Mr. Bon-sal, were confined to their bunks with scurvy; but by a providential interposition the party escaped without a death.

Escape to the South.—The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expeditions from the south could reach the party in time to prevent the imprisonment of a third winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. Kane wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to escape to the south by a combination of boats and sledges. In accordance with this view, they left the brig on the 17th of May, the temperature at that time being five degrees below zero. They crossed a belt of ice eighty-one miles in diameter, dragging the boats behind them, and carrying four of their sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After an actual travel of 361 miles, they reached Cape Alexander, and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no food being carried in the boats, excepting breadstuffs and tallow.

From Cape Alexander they travelled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting deer and seal, and collecting enough eggs to keep the party in good condition. At Cape York they burned up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast, striking out in the open sea of Melville Bay, steering for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they were providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 miles and 81 days of constant exposure. From Upernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish trading vessel for England.

By great good fortune they touched at Disco, where they were met by Captain Hartstein's expedition. This searching expedition having found the ice of Smith Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr. Kane, and retraced their steps.

The expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished by lock-jaw, and one from access following a frozen extremity. They may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of their duty. Their names are, acting carpenter Christian Ohlsen, Jefferson Baker, and Peter Schubert, volunteers.

Appearance of the Navigators.—A northern latitude is extremely conducive to the development of hair and fat. At least the samples of its effects in the persons of the returned Arctic navigators yesterday would undoubtedly lead to this conclusion. Every one was stout and rosy, and as no razor had marred the beards of the mariners since their departure from those shores, every face was covered with a sturdy growth of hair that was perfectly refreshing to behold. Dr. Kane himself wore a beard of patriarchal proportions, in the corners of which still lingered the silver traces of his residence within the frigid zone.

From the New York Express.

BREADSTUFFS AND BREAD.—The heaviest operators yesterday, refused to divulge for what countries they were purchasing. The bulk of the transactions, however, are ascertained to be on British and French Government account. It is beginning to be equally well known that a considerable proportion of flour and wheat are purchased on speculation, in the confident anticipation that prices will advance. But we showed yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the heaviest foreign orders had been filled, and that speculation, p edicated upon a continuance of shipments, would not be likely to prove profitable. If there are parties buying up breadstuffs now to go to store—or for future delivery—in the expectation that a scarcity is to follow these European purchases, resulting in higher prices—it is not venturing too much to predict a bitter disappointment. The harvests have been just gathered in, yielded too generously not to enable us to spare a few hundred thousand barrels of flour for foreign use, without inconveniencing ourselves at home.

Speculation, nevertheless, we are prepared to see go ahead for a while, and for a while we must expect to pay for the bread we eat, especially here in the cities—twice or three times the money it is ordinarily worth—but in the common course of events there will be a reaction by and by in our favor.

We see by our exchanges that the quantities of produce on their way to this market are immense. Our tide-water report exhibits an increase of 3,721 barrels on the corresponding week of last season, and a decrease upon the season up to this date of 83,077 barrels. But this does not give the receipts by railroad, which have far exceeded those of last season.

The approbation of our families who are with us in our secret hours, hear our private converse, know the habits of our lives and the bent of our dispositions, is, or should be, to us, far more pleasing and triumphant than the shouts of the multitude, or the worship of the world.

## Foreign News.

New York, Oct. 18, M.—The steamship Atlantic was announced at Sandy Hook at six o'clock this morning, and reached dock at half past eight o'clock.

She brings intelligence that the Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by the French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 105 taken. The French lost 6 killed and 27 wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff reports on the 3d of October, that an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank.

The allied fleet had sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to be directed against Nicholasief and Odessa.

The Emperor is at Odessa. He has issued an encouraging address to the Russian people, and will shortly be in the Crimea.

A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the Russian propensities of the latter.

The food question is still a matter of serious import, both in France and Germany.

The southern portion of Sevastopol is to be blown up by the Allies, and mines are now being sunk for the purpose.

Prince Gortschakoff's army is threatened by a large force of the Allies from Eupatoria.

THE HARBOR OF NICHOLAI.—The interest which formerly attached to Sevastopol is now being transferred to Nicholasief, on the river Bug, for Berly the second, now the chief naval arsenal of Russia in the Black Sea. Here the Russians have their naval stores, and all that remains of their Black Sea fleet. The Czar is now at Nicholasief, and it is supposed that the object of the visit is to concert measures with the Admiralty for making the place another Sevastopol. By some authorities the river is said to be so shallow as not to allow of large vessels coming up to the town, except during the spring floods; by others the channel is said to be from four to six fathoms deep.

Punch says: "A man who goes to church to chew tobacco and spit it on the floor, ought to be taken by the head and heels and scrubbed upon the soiled spot until it is made clean."

"Is there much water in the cistern, Biddy?" inquired a gentleman of his Irish girl, as she came up from the cellar. "Is it full on the bottom, but there's none at the top," said Biddy.

## Professional Cards.

**DENTISTRY.**  
DR. A. C. GRIF-FIN, Resident Dentist, Shelbyville, Ky. Office, over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store.  
Sept. 23, 1855. 1816

**DR. BENJAMIN L. STEPHENS.**  
HAVING located permanently in Shelbyville, Ky., to serve the citizens of the town and vicinity, his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.  
Office at Brown & Whitaker's residence on Main street, nearly opposite the "Redding House."  
Dec. 20, 1854. 100779

**DR. J. F. HICKMAN.**  
Office in the room over J. Hall's Drug Store.  
Feb. 18, 1855. 17829

**DR. W. SINGLETON.**  
HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, Ky., to serve the citizens of the town and vicinity, his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery.  
Office same as formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Redding House.  
Jan. 25, 1854. 180732

**BROWN & WHITAKER.**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care in Shelby and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office in Hall's Building first floor, two doors from the corner of the Court House.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 17833

**THOS. J. THROOP.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., has removed his Law Office to the room immediately above Joseph Hall's Drug Store.  
Office on the iron stair-way at the corner.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 17838

**CALDWELL & TAYLOR.**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., Office on the Public Square, west of the Court House.  
Feb. 14, 1855. 100787

**E. S. CRAIG.**  
**CRAIG & ELLIOTT.**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Buffet and Jefferson counties, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office on south side Jefferson street, near corner of 5th.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 17833

**M. HENRY & COCHRAN.**  
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., Office on Main street, two doors east of the Post Office.  
Jan. 24, 1855. 17834

**JOSHUA TEVIS.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care in the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Buffet and Jefferson counties, and in the Court of Appeals.  
Office on south side Jefferson street, near corner of 5th.  
Jan. 24, 1855. 17834

**J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK.**  
ATTORNEYS AND CO-SHERRERS AT LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square.  
January 4, 1855. 100785

**WM. P. JARVIS.**  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on Jefferson street, near the corner of Sixth.  
January 3, 1855. 17833

**S. MORGELL.**  
MARBLE AND STONE CUTTER, Shelbyville, Ky., keeps on hand, and makes to order, Monumental Tombstones, &c.  
Office on the Public Square, near the Engine House.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 100780

**JOHN C. PETRY.**  
MANUFACTURER of and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Shelbyville, Ky.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 17834

**J. S. & A. WAYNE.**  
CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS, Shelbyville, Ky., announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just opened a new coach shop in Shelbyville, where they will manufacture CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES, of any and every style, in the latest and most approved fashion, on short notice and reasonable terms.  
Office on Main street, over Willis's Blacksmith shop, on Main street.  
Feb. 21, 1855. 17833

**T. E. C. BRINLY & CO.**  
PUGH MANUFACTURERS, Staunton, Va., keep constantly on hand of their own manufacture exclusive of any quantity of SOD and STUBBLE PLOWS. They warrant their Plows to perform well, or return the purchase money.  
All orders for Plows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to.  
Oct. 26, 1855. 18119





W. H. Middleton, Editor and Proprietor.

Published weekly, except on Sundays, at the Shelby News Office, in the city of Louisville, Ky.

Subscription price, \$2.00 per annum in advance.

Advertisements, as per rates on other page.

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## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

On our first page we give to-day from the "American Organ," extracts from a pamphlet lately published under the title of "Facts for the People." We commend the article to the attention of our readers. Further extracts from the same pamphlet will be hereafter given by us.

**Sales.**—We would call particular attention to the sales of property advertised in "The Shelby News." Persons desiring Farms or Residences, can be suited, we should think, unless they were too particular.

**Private Sale.**—A Negro Woman and four Children, L. W. DuPuy, See advertisement.

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**Sale of Blooded Stock.**—On the 17th instant, Mr. R. A. ALEXANDER, of Woodford county, had a sale at his "Woodburn Farm," of a portion of his herd of imported blooded Cattle. Mr. MORRIS THOMAS, of this county, who was present, and as will be seen, formed the finest lot now in the country, at a high figure, informs us that there were present about one thousand persons. The bidding was quite animated. Mr. ALEXANDER, with true Kentucky hospitality served up an ample repast of barbecued mutton, &c. &c. Prior to the sale, two imported Bulls were put up to be farmed, for twelve months from date, to the highest bidder. They were knocked off as follows:

**Lord John.**—A roan; calving January 22, 1851; got by Norfolk; dam Lady Elizabeth, to Morris Thomas, of Shelby county, at \$600, and \$100 additional as premium on the insurance of the bull.

**Orontes 2d.**—A red and white; calving September 1, 1851; by Balco; dam Goodness, to W. R. Duncan of Clarke county, at \$555, and \$100 additional as premium on the insurance.

Then followed the sale of the following animals.

**Ramsay.**—Red and white; calving November 12, 1851; got by Norfolk; dam Lady Elizabeth, to Morris Thomas, of Shelby county, at \$300.

**Nigel.**—White; calving June 21st, 1853. Bred by R. A. Alexander on his estate in Scotland; imported in 1854; got by Lord John, dam Lady Elizabeth, to John W. Taylor, of New York, for \$450.

**Suzi Wain.**—Roan; calving 8th September, 1853; got (in England) by Grey Friar, dam Alice Wiley, sold to John Turner of Bourbon county, Ky., for \$300.

**Gannett.**—Roan; calving 4th February, 1854; got by John O'Grant, dam Nora Bell. Sold to Robt. W. Scott, of Franklin county, Ky., for \$515.

**Master Sam.**—Roan; calving 15th January, 1854; got by 2d Duke of Athol, dam Mary Ann, sold to Alex. Grant of Franklin county, Ky., for \$400.

**Barlow.**—Red; calving 17th June, 1854; got by Lord John, dam Beatrice. Sold to Dr. Wm. Blythe of Madison county, Ky., for \$300.

**Simpson.**—Red and white; calving 21st June, 1854; got by Orontes 2d, dam Mary Ann, sold to M. S. O'Neal of Woodford county, Ky., for \$210.

**Percy.**—Red and white; calving 7th July, 1854; got by Orontes 2d, dam Phillis. Sold to Rice Camp of Nicholas county, Ky., for \$155.

**Septimus.**—Red and white; calving 20th July, 1854; got by Orontes 2d, dam Mary Ann, sold to S. D. Atkinson, of Carroll county, Ky., for \$200.

**Atkinson.**—Roan; calving 15th January, 1854; got by 2d Duke of Athol, dam Minerva 3rd. Sold to Thos. Elmore, of Jessamine county, Ky., for \$355.

**Elmore.**—Roan; calving 15th January, 1854; got by 2d Duke of Athol, dam Alice Wiley. Sold to Cassius M. Clay, of Madison county, Ky., for \$400.

**Northern.**—Calving 18th August, 1854; imported 1853; got by Baron Martin, dam Nightingale. Sold to Lewis Castleman, of Fayette county, Ky., for \$435.

**Odin.**—Roan; calving 16th September, 1854; got by Baron Martin, dam Nightingale. Sold to Porter, of Woodford county, Ky., for \$3



